

2016 ANNUAL REPORT



2016 ANNUAL REPORT TABLE OF CONTENTS

HISTORY AND PURPOSE

History and Purpose.....	1
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STAFF

Court Performance Standards	2
Organizational Chart.....	3
Program Staff General Duties	4
2016 Volunteer Report.....	5 - 6
Training Summary	7
Revenue Summary	8 - 9

CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILES SERVED AND SERVICES OFFERED

Legal Status.....	10
2016 Total Detention Admissions and Releases.....	11
Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative.....	12 - 16
Youthful Offender Report.....	17
Case Plans.....	18

JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER PROGRAMS	19 - 34
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HISTORY AND PURPOSE

- The Missouri Juvenile Code, Section 211.331, sets forth that in each county of the first and second classes it is the duty of the county court (commission) to provide a place of detention for children coming within the provisions of the code. The code further states "detention should approximate as closely as possible the care of the children in good homes."
- The Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center is a facility designated by the 13th Judicial Circuit (encompassing Boone and Callaway counties) to provide detention, evaluation services, and temporary care to juveniles placed at the Juvenile Justice Center by order of the court. Abused, neglected, or dependent children who are in need of protective care and custody are not served by the center.
- The Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center began serving juveniles on January 15, 1975. On January 24, 1995, the Juvenile Justice Center moved into its present facility. The facility is coeducational, with a detention wing and a program wing. The juveniles placed at the Juvenile Justice Center are primarily between 10 and 16 years of age. The detention wing originally housed 12 residents and the program wing housed 21 residents. On October 5, 2004, the Juvenile Justice Center finished an expansion of the detention wing. The detention wing now houses 24 residents: 20 males and 4 females. The program wing still houses 21 residents: 14 males and 7 females.
- In a structured and supervised setting, with an atmosphere of care and concern, juveniles at the Juvenile Justice Center involve themselves in a variety of learning situations. All residents are required to pursue some type of academic achievement while in residence. The Juvenile Justice Center, in conjunction with Columbia Public Schools, provides school classes daily. Additionally, residents participate in needs based educational classes, complete individual contract assignments to address identified needs, and participate in other educational, recreational, and life skills activities. Families of juveniles are encouraged to visit residents and to participate in programming developed to promote positive family functioning.
- The commitment by Boone County to finance and create innovative programming has greatly benefited juvenile offenders. Through the various services and activities provided for these juveniles, many of them have been able to return home, alter problematic behaviors, and be successful in the community.

COURT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

• Thirteenth Judicial Circuit

Adopted by the Court en Banc May 5, 1999

The order mandated that certain standards would apply to each of the court performance areas set forth in Administrative Order 3-99 and 4-99. These standards are the hallmark against which facility and individual staff performance are measured.

Performance Area 1: Access to Justice

- 1.1 Open Conduct of Public Proceedings and Business
- 1.2 Safety, Accessibility and Convenience of Court Facilities
- 1.3 Effective Without Hardship or Inconvenience
- 1.4 Courteous, Responsive and Respectful Treatment of Public
- 1.5 Reasonable, Fair, Affordable Costs for Access to Proceedings and Records

Performance Area 2: Expedition and Timeliness

- 2.1 Timely Case Processing
 - Follow recognized guidelines
 - Keep current with incoming caseloads
- 2.2 Compliance with Established Schedules
 - Disbursement of funds
 - Required reports and information
 - Requests for information
- 2.3 Prompt Implementation of Changes in Law and Procedure

Performance Area 3: Equality, Fairness and Integrity

- 3.1 Fair and Reliable Procedures Consistent with Laws, Rules and Policies
- 3.2 Representative Juries
- 3.3 Individual, Fair Case Decisions
 - Consistent among like cases
 - Based on legally relevant factors
- 3.4 Clarity of Decisions
 - Issues
 - Compliance Requirements
- 3.5 Responsibility for Enforcement of Orders
- 3.6 Accurate Production and Proper Preservation of Records

Performance Area 4: Independence and Accountability

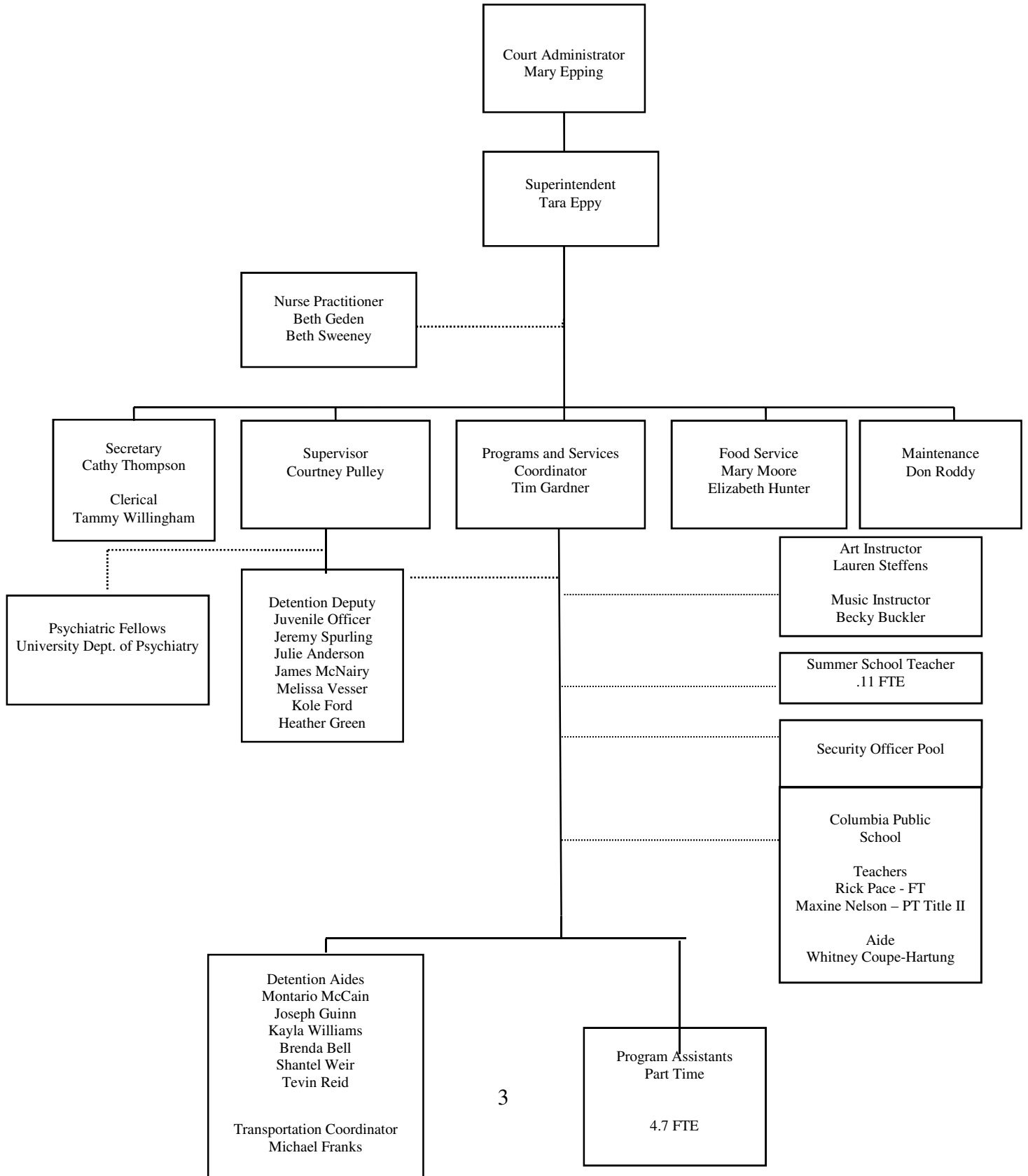
- 4.1 Institutional Integrity and Comity in Governmental Relations
- 4.2 Accountability for Public Resources
- 4.3 Fair Employment Practices
- 4.4 Community Education on Programs
- 4.5 Anticipation and Response to Change

Performance Area 5: Public Trust and Confidence

- 5.1 Public Perception of Accessibility of Court and Justice It Delivers
- 5.2 Public Trust and Confidence in Expeditious, Fair and Reliable Court Functions and Fair Decisions
- 5.3 Public Perception of Court Independence and Accountability

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

As of May 25, 2017



PROGRAM STAFF – GENERAL STAFF

- **Supervisory Staff**

Supervisory staff consists of the superintendent, programs and services coordinator, and supervisor. The supervisory team ensures the safety and security of residents, provides staff supervision, develops programming, develops policies and procedures, coordinates staff training, provides oversight in grant application and facilitation of grant-funded projects, and acts in a public relations capacity within the 13th Circuit and communities around the state.

- **Detention Deputy Juvenile Officer Staff**

The detention deputy juvenile officer staff provides for the safety and security of residents, delivers programming to residents, prepares pre-dispositional assessments and reports, administers medications, obtains social histories from residents and their families, develops individualized case plans, transports residents, facilitates the admission and release of residents, administers assessment instruments, and provides leadership and supervision to junior staff.

- **Detention Aide/Program Assistant Staff**

The detention aide and program assistant staff provides for the safety and security of residents, assists in the supervision of residents and monitoring of residents' behaviors, assists in the delivery of programming to residents, transports residents, and communicates with residents' families.

2016 VOLUNTEER REPORT

- In 2016, 9 volunteers from various community churches provided their time to residents at the Juvenile Justice Center. Residents may, but are not required to, participate in the Religious Education Program.

<u>Religious Education Volunteers</u>	<u>Volunteer Hours</u>
Frank Roddy	90.25
Bailey Meyer	26.25
Eric Lawman	24.25
Kerry Peveler	13.75
Don Fugate	13.75
Laura Peveler	10.50
Others – Volunteers with less than 10 total hours	9.50
Total Religious Education Volunteer Hours	188.25

- In 2016, 38 general educational volunteers provided their time to residents at the Juvenile Justice Center.

<u>General Education Volunteers</u>	<u>Volunteer Hours</u>
Cara Crumley, Burrell Behavioral Healthcare	29.25
Abby Lukefahr, Burrell Behavioral Healthcare	18.25
Keith Thornberg, Pathways	49.25
Claudia Berry, Pathways	13.25
Megan Forrest, Pathways	63.00
Nakisha Black, Pathways	29.75
Michelle Sides, Pathways	104.50
Patrick Tetrick, Pathways	21.25
Jenna Smith, Pathways	14.75
Jill Gates, Pathways	10.50
Rick Ennis, Pathways	35.25
Other – Agencies with less than 10 total hours	54.75
Total General Education Volunteer Hours	443.75

2016 VOLUNTEER REPORT

- In 2016, student interns/practicum students provided their time to the residents at the Juvenile Justice Center. Students in placement come from area colleges and universities and assist staff with scoring assessments, tracking log notes for certifications, destruction of files pursuant to court orders, and preparing point cards. Students also assist with and lead Social Skills groups, participate in recreation and free time activities with residents, provide homework and contract work assistance to residents, and research local programming and resources available to residents and their families.

Total 9 Student Interns Volunteer Hours	1,203.50
■ Total 2016 Volunteer Hours	1,835.50
■ Average Volunteer Hours per Juvenile, 2016	11.3

Comparison of 2015 and 2016 Volunteer Statistics

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Number of Volunteer Hours Provided	3,141.50	1,835.50
Number of Admissions	199	163
Average Number of Volunteer Hours per Juvenile	15.8	11.3

The decrease is attributed to the decrease in student intern hours and volunteer hours. In 2015, student interns provided 2,438.75 hours compared to 2016 when they provided 1,203.50 hours. In 2015, volunteers provided 702.75 hours compared to 2016 when they provided 632.00 hours.

TRAINING SUMMARY

Detention Standards require 24 hours of updated and specialized training each year to reinforce and enhance staff's skills.

- Juvenile Justice Center management staff members were provided a total of 164.75 training hours in 2016. In-service training accounted for 24.25 hours, outside training accounted for 121.75 hours, web based training accounted for 9.75 hours and video training accounted for 9.0 hours.
- Detention Deputy Juvenile Officers received a total of 312.75 training hours: in-service training accounted for 74.0 hours, outside training accounted for 211.50 hours, web based training accounted for 7.25 hours and video training accounted for 20.0 hours.
- Program Assistants/Detention Aides received a total of 391.75 training hours: in-service training accounted for 250.5 hours, outside training accounted for 60.0 hours, web based training accounted for 45.25 hours and video training accounted for 36.0 hours.
- Support staff were provided a total of 104.25 training hours: in-service training accounted for 7.5 hours, outside training accounted for 64.25 hours, web based training accounted for 11.50 hours and video training accounted for 21.0 hours.
- The total training hours for 2016 for the Juvenile Justice Center were 973.50 hours: 356.25 hours of in-service training, 457.50 hours of outside training, 73.75 hours of web based training and 86.0 hours of video training.

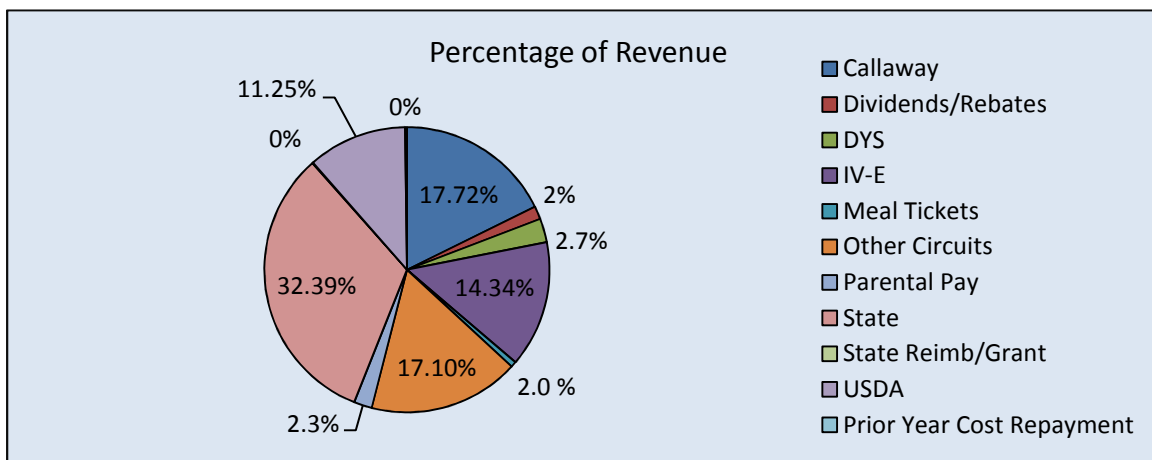
This is an increase in total training hours compared to 2015.

REVENUE ANALYSIS

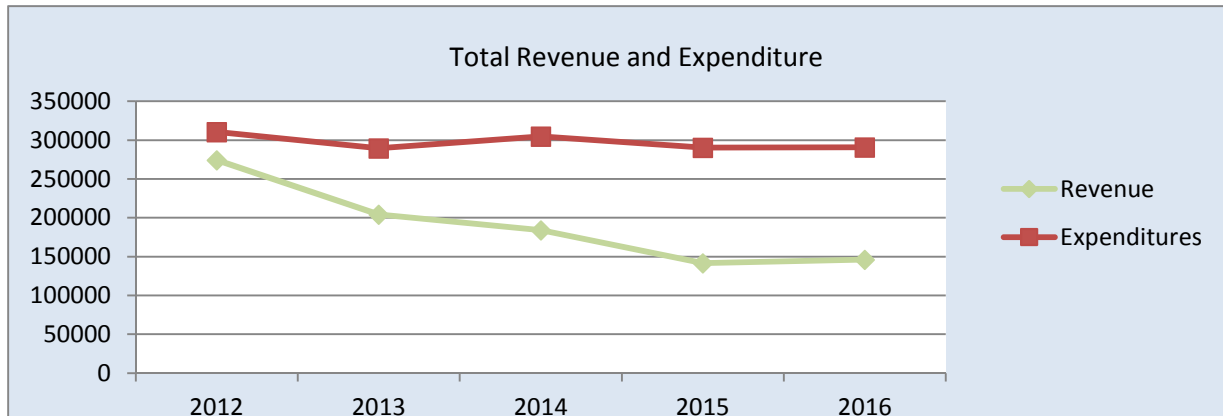
Revenue Analysis, 2012 through 2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Federal USDA Grant	\$24,217.09	\$20,138.36	\$20,121.69	\$17,325.80	\$16,487.36
IV-E Reimbursement	\$76,799.90	\$34,387.76	\$29,746.53	\$12,558.08	\$21,003.94
Callaway Reimbursement	\$34,641.79	\$34,641.79	\$27,401.68	\$22,847.02	\$25,961.92
DYS Contract for Evaluation	\$7,300.00	\$9,300.00	\$5,700.00	\$4,500.00	\$3,950.00
State Reimbursement	\$76,552.00	\$61,810.00	\$59,724.00	\$49,756.00	\$47,446.00
Other Circuits Reimbursement	\$35,150.00	\$30,750.00	\$31,300.00	\$28,850.00	\$25,050.00
Parental Pay Reimbursement	\$16,560.60	\$14,416.34	\$7,560.60	\$3,168.60	\$3,017.33
Meal Tickets	\$1,029.00	\$666.00	\$678.50	\$657.00	\$966.00
Contributions	\$685.52	\$3.00	\$7.10	\$0.00	\$0.00
Dividends/Rebates	\$1,460.52	\$1,231.20	\$1,547.38	\$1,836.92	\$2,157.01
Copies	\$0.00	\$953.62	\$300.00	\$150.00	\$0.00
State Reimb/Grant	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$142.56	\$151.94
Prior Year Cost Repayment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$300.00
TOTAL REVENUE	\$222,744.29	\$204,220.31	\$184,252.51	\$141,789.98	\$146,491.50

- Revenue is a priority for the Juvenile Justice Center to aid in offsetting expenses incurred by Boone County.
- When a juvenile is placed on evaluation, short term care, or placement status, the parents are ordered by the court to pay a daily amount of parental support, based on parental income, while the juvenile is in placement at the Juvenile Justice Center.
- The increase in revenue is due to the increase in average daily population and resident days for 2016.



REVENUE SUMMARY



Net Cost: Budget Revenue Minus Expenses

Present Facility

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
\$350,429.41	\$299,931.81	\$293,575.85	\$314,345.66	\$212,268.42

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
(\$121,963.31)	(\$78,646.76)	(\$37,422.96)	(\$44,199.08)	(\$68,046.44)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(\$65,235.09)	(\$66,280.06)	(\$87,694.83)	(\$85,745.17)	(\$64,828.75)

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(\$23,326.75)	\$67,785.56	\$36,222.62	\$85,487.61	\$120,430.04

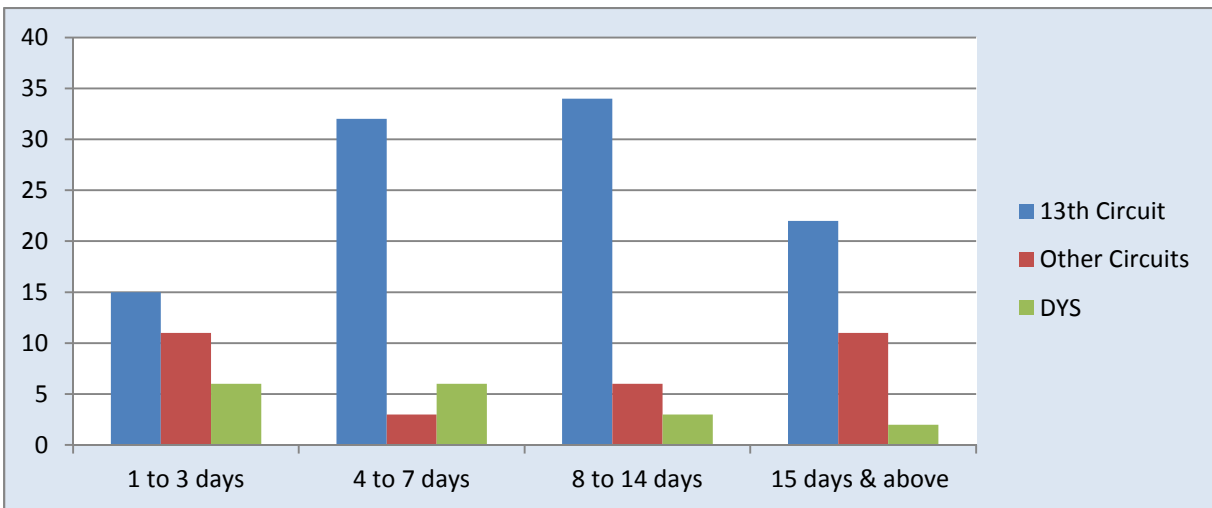
2015	2016			
\$148,696.91	\$144,542.77			

- Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center's reduction of net cost in the new facility was 66% from 1995 to 2016.
- From 2000 through 2010, revenue exceeded expenses. In 2010, the 13th Judicial Circuit Juvenile Division adopted the strategies of the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) which resulted in a direct reduction of juveniles placed at the Juvenile Justice Center. The JDAI has reduced the total number of juvenile admissions and resident days. (additional JDAI information is on page 12)

LEGAL STATUS OF RESIDENTS IN DETENTION

- There are two separate wings at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center: The detention wing is for juveniles on detention status (those awaiting adjudicatory hearings) and the program wing is for juveniles on evaluation, short term care, or placement status (post adjudication).
- JUVENILES ON DETENTION STATUS are eligible to participate in educational, recreational and other activities held within the Juvenile Justice Center. Outdoor recreation is held in an enclosed, secure area.
- JUVENILES ON EVALUATION STATUS are provided evaluation services following adjudication and prior to disposition. Detention Deputy Juvenile Officers develop recommendations to submit to the court regarding dispositional alternatives. Assessments, legal history, educational information, and psychiatric consultation are included in the pre-disposition assessment. Juveniles on evaluation status may be eligible to participate in supervised recreation in a non-secure area and/or supervised activities outside the Juvenile Justice Center, and may be eligible for passes allowing them to leave the center for a specified period of time.
- JUVENILES MAY RETURN TO THE CENTER ON SHORT TERM CARE OR PLACEMENT STATUS following evaluation in order to complete contract obligations or while alternative out-of-home placement is being sought. Juveniles on short term care status or placement status may be eligible to participate in supervised recreation in a non-secure area and/or supervised activities outside the Juvenile Justice Center, and may be eligible for passes allowing them to leave the center for a specified period of time.

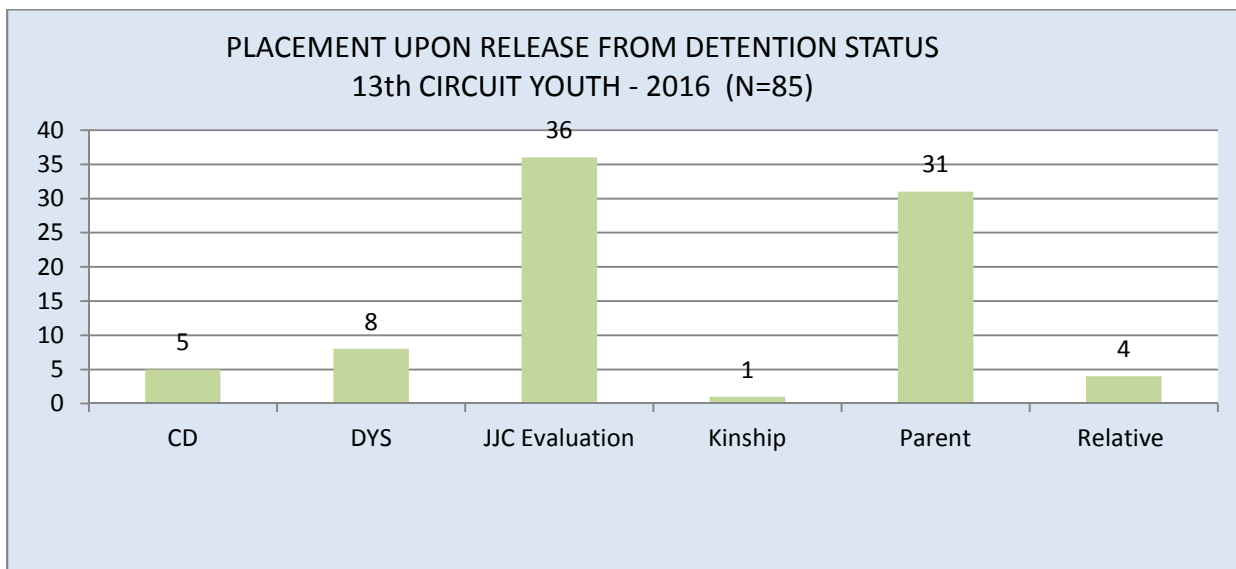
2016 DETENTION STATISTICS



The above graph represents the number of residents who were on detention status by jurisdiction for a range of days. This includes all youth on detention status including any youth carried over from 2015.

There were 163 total admissions to the facility in 2016. This includes youth admitted to both the detention and program wings.

- 108 juveniles were under the jurisdiction of the 13th Judicial Circuit.
- 47 juveniles were placements from other circuits.
- 171 juveniles were on detention status. This number includes juveniles detained in 2015 and released in 2016 and juveniles already at the facility and committed to DYS.
- 15 juveniles were admitted to the facility on evaluation status (program side).
- 4 juveniles were at the center on short term care and placement status.
- The average daily population was 10.6.



JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVE INITIATIVE

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) is a process where juvenile justice professionals are reconsidering their use of detention and by implementing eight core strategies, using detention only when necessary for those youth that will: 1) pose a threat to community safety if released pending their court date, or 2) will likely fail to appear for their court date.

The eight core strategies of JDAI involve the following:

- Collaboration among juvenile justice agencies, community organizations and other government agencies.
- The use of data in making policy and case-level decisions.
- Objective instruments to guide detention decisions.
- Operation of a continuum of non-secure detention alternatives.
- Case processing efficiencies to reduce time between arrest and case disposition.
- Improve conditions of confinement.
- Safe reductions of special populations.
- Racial/ethnic fairness in policy and case-level decision making.

According to information provided on the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Help Desk Website (www.jdaihelpdesk.org), JDAI began as a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 1992 with an overall purpose to show others that juvenile court jurisdictions can establish more effective and efficient juvenile justice methods to accomplish the purpose of juvenile detention without jeopardizing public safety. The Annie E. Casey Foundation's vision was that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system would have opportunities to develop into healthy and productive adults. JDAI is currently in the process of being replicated in more than 200 jurisdictions in 39 states and the District of Columbia.

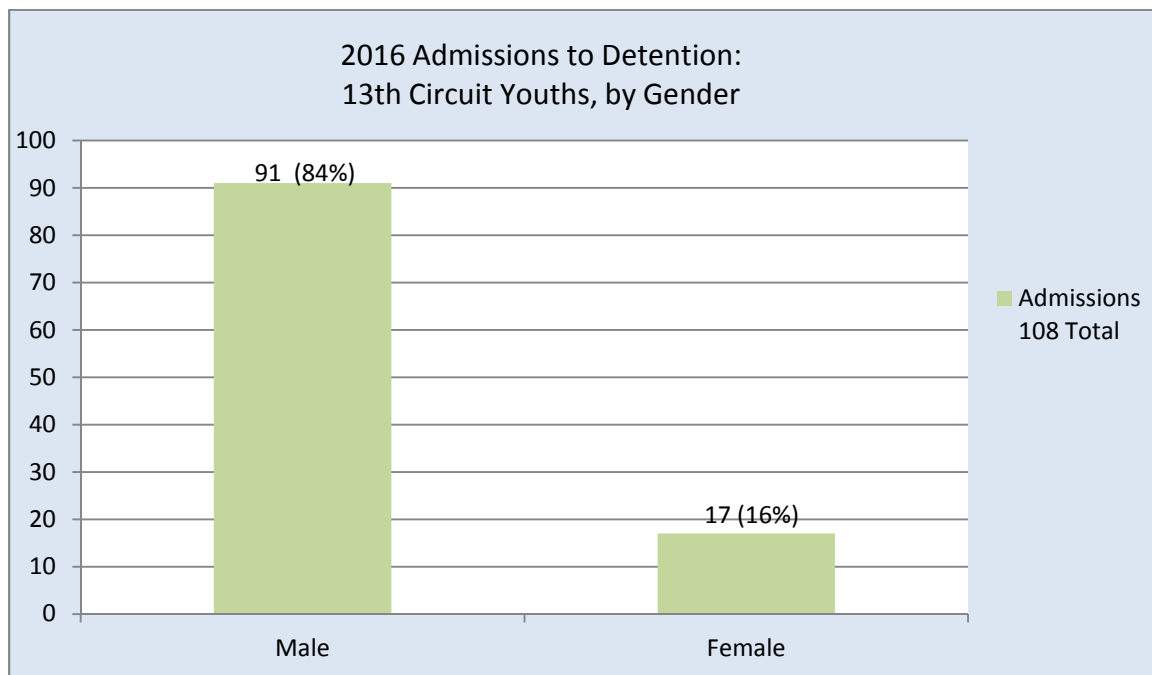
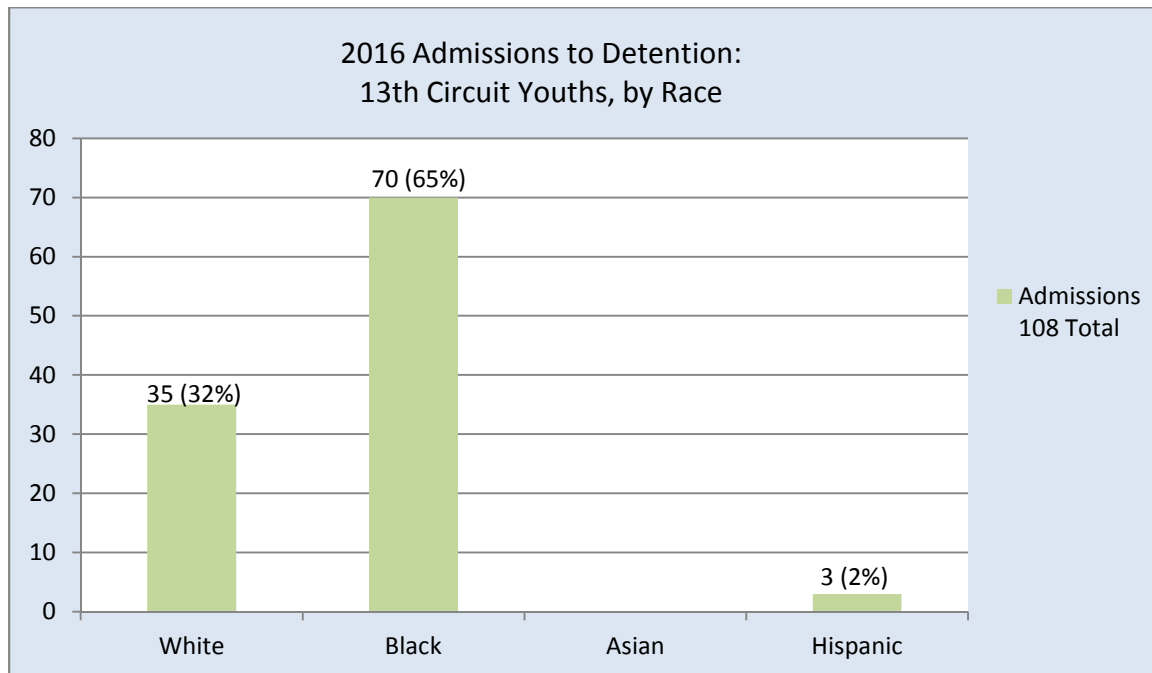
The main goals of JDAI are to:

- Reduce the number of youth unnecessarily or inappropriately detained.
- Decrease the number of youth who fail to appear for their court appearances or who re-offend pending adjudication.
- Redirect public funds toward successful reform strategies.
- Reduce the disproportionate minority confinement and contact within the juvenile justice system.
- Improve the juvenile justice system.

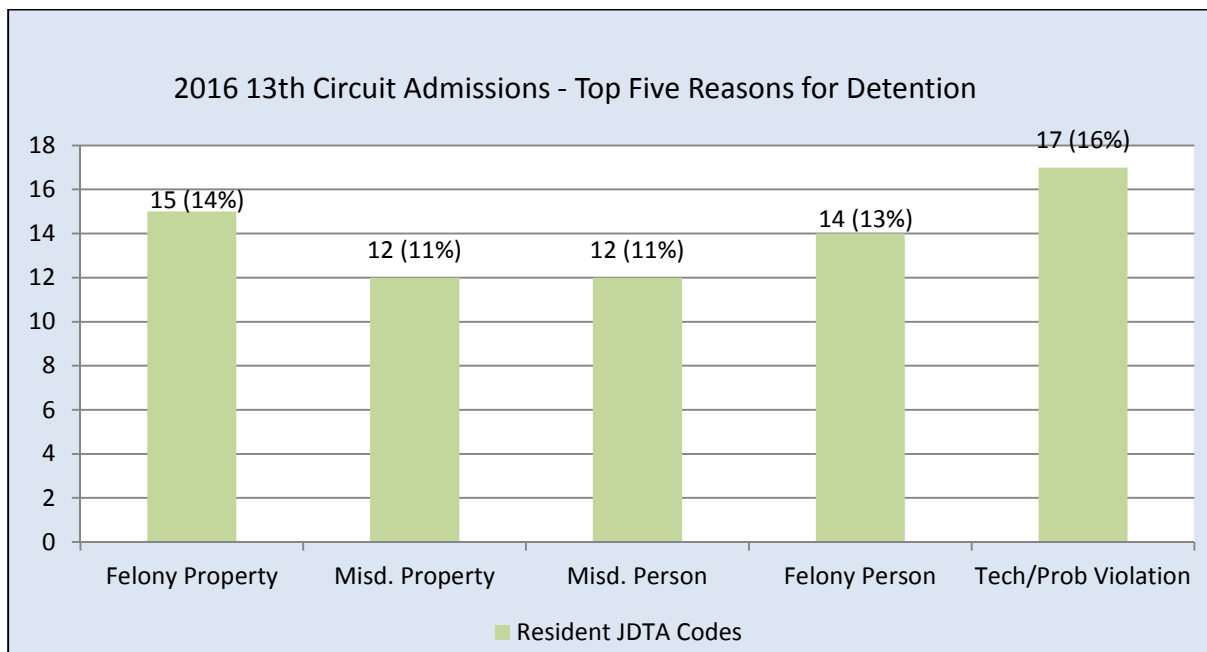
Initially, grant funding assisted the 13th Circuit Juvenile Division in implementing JDAI in October 2009. A JDAI collaborative team was established in December of 2009 and is made up of representatives from local law enforcement, Division of Youth Services, mental health, community organizations, schools and county government. The grant funds were made available through the Missouri Department of Public Safety and the Missouri Juvenile Justice Advisory Group from funding provided by the United States Department of Justice, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Since the grant funding ended, the collaborative team has continued to meet regularly to advance the goals of JDAI in the 13th Circuit. Several replication site visits have been hosted in an effort to share knowledge, experiences and information with circuits joining JDAI around Missouri.

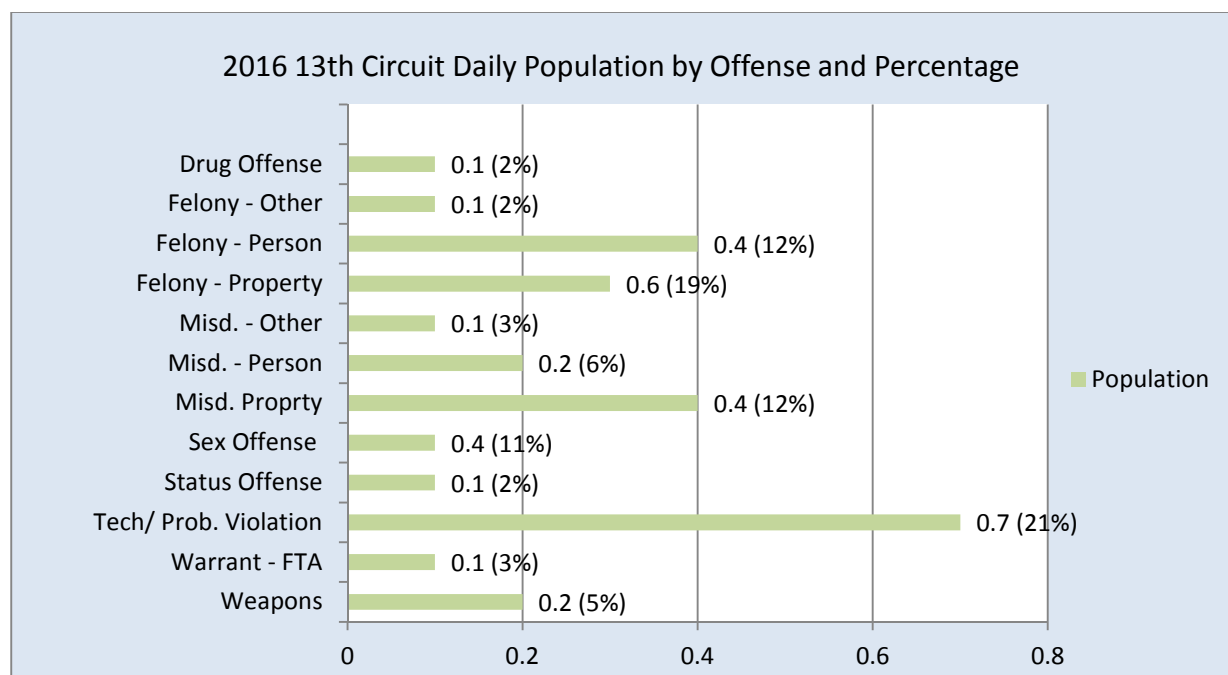
The following graphs depict statistical information by race and gender for 13th Circuit youth on detention status in 2016.



For the 108, 13th Circuit youth who were admitted to the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center on detention status, the following is a breakdown of the top five reasons for detention and the number and percentage of youths admitted for each category:



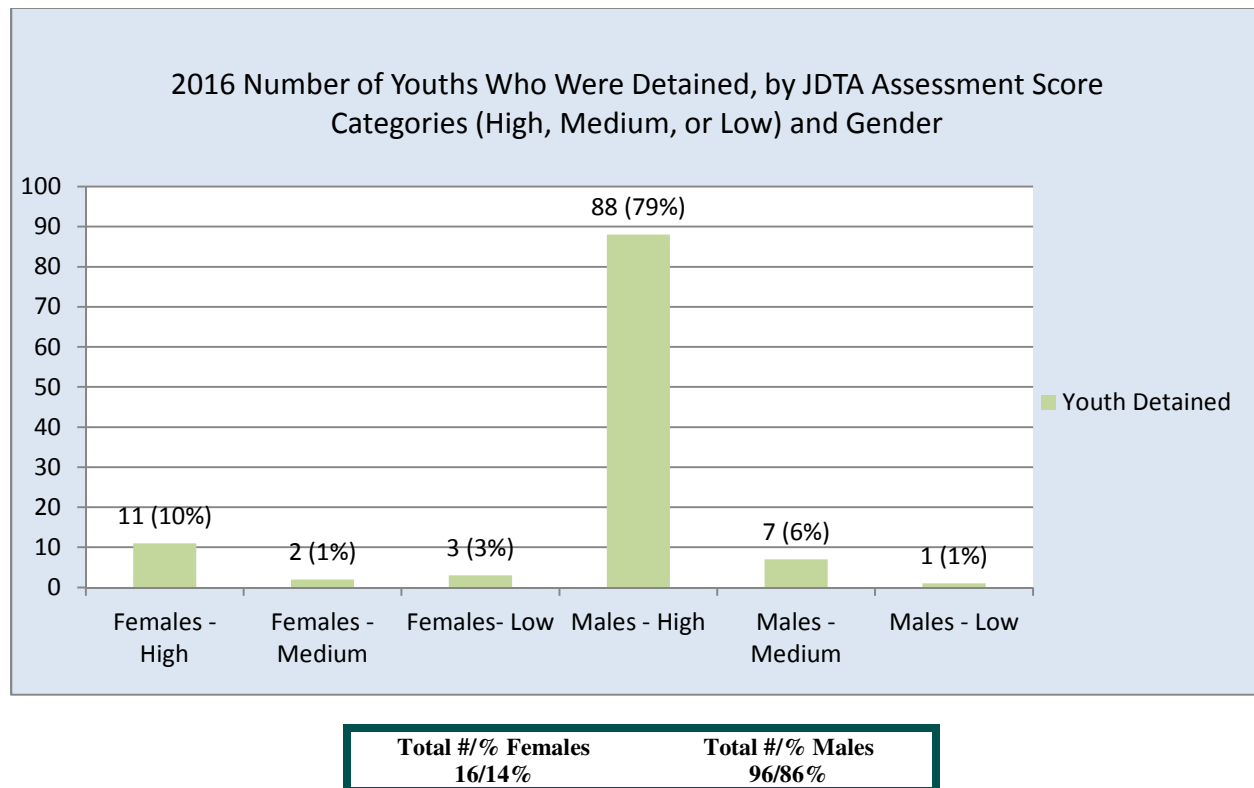
In 2016, the average daily population of 13th Circuit youth on detention status was 3.4. The following is a breakdown of the average daily population, by offense and percentage. These figures do not include any Division of Youth Services warrants.



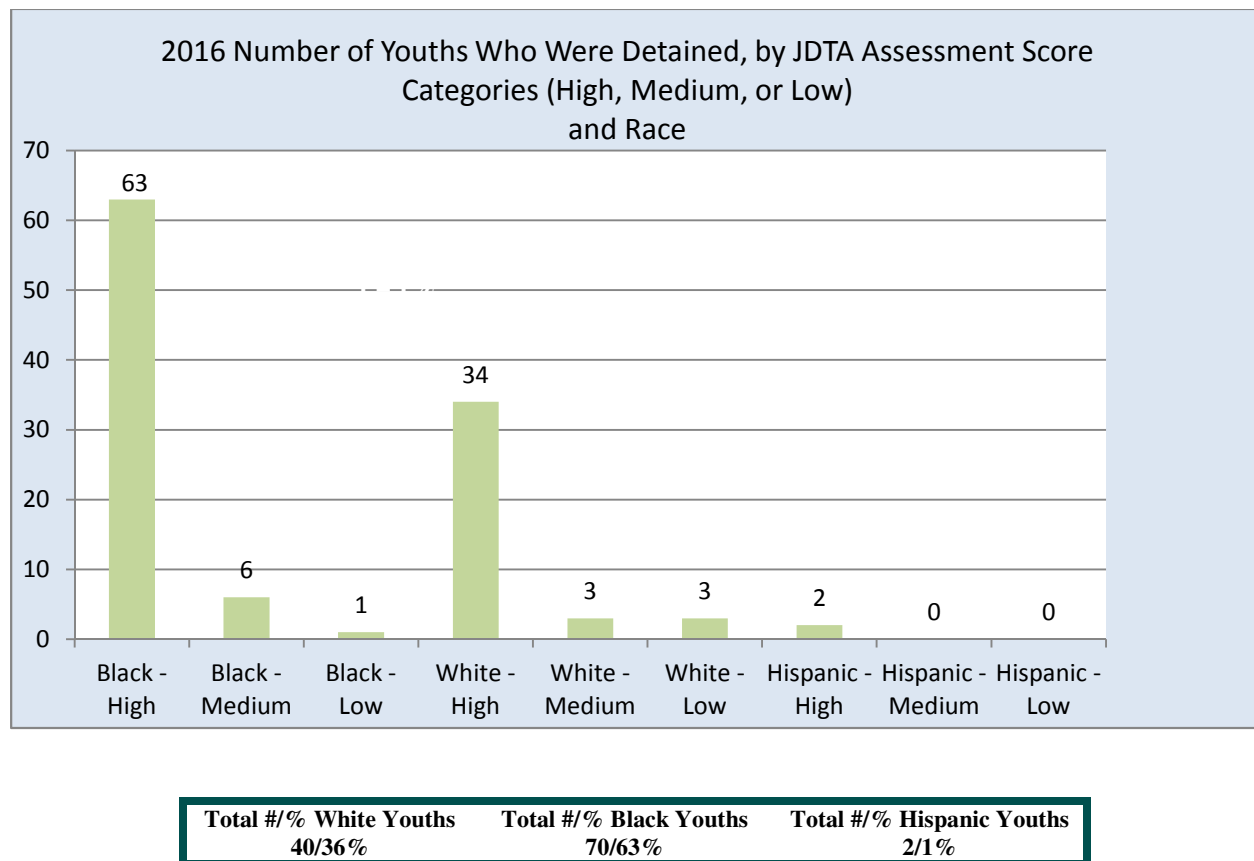
Since January 1, 2010, the Juvenile Division has been using the Juvenile Detention Assessment (JDTA) to guide decision-making on whether or not to detain youth presented for detention. The JDTA has been validated by the Office of State Courts Administrator and effective January 1, 2012, all juvenile court jurisdictions in Missouri have been mandated by Supreme Court Operating Rule 28 to use the screening assessment prior to placing youth in detention.

In 2016, 507 juveniles were administered the Missouri Juvenile Detention Assessment form (JDTA). A score of 1 to 9 (Low) indicates release, a score of 10 to 14 (Medium) indicates detention alternative, and a score of 15 and above (High) indicates detention. There is a capability for supervisory override of the indicated action, based on specific criteria.

Of the 507 youths screened using the JDTA, 112 were placed in detention. The following is a breakdown of the number and percentage of total youths, by assessment score categories and gender, who were administered the JDTA and were detained. It should be noted that youths on DYS warrants are not always administered the JDTA. Additionally, out-of-jurisdiction youths are not assessed using the JDTA by the 13th Circuit staff, as the 13th Circuit does not authorize those detentions. A result of both practices is that the number and percentage of youths detained will not match the number and percentage of admissions for detention.



The following is a breakdown of the number of total youths, by assessment score categories and race, who were administered the JDTA and were detained.



Another area of focus since implementing JDAI in 2009 has been in the area of developing detention alternatives. Currently the Juvenile Division offers several different alternatives including shelter care, an evening reporting center, conditional release, voice verification, crisis intervention services and electronic monitoring with GPS and cell phone options, all of which are considered prior to placing a youth in secure detention. See the Juvenile Office annual report for more information.

In 2011, the Juvenile Division developed a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) committee to work on ensuring racial/ethnic fairness when referring youth of color as well as case level decision-making at the Juvenile Office. From this committee, a sub-committee was formed to work on a Memorandum of Understanding between the Columbia Public School district, local law enforcement and the Boone County Juvenile Office. In June 2015, the Memorandum of Understanding was signed and became effective. In 2016, due to changes in charge codes, the Memorandum of Understanding was updated.

13TH JUDICAL CIRCUIT YOUTHFUL OFFENDER REPORT

The following reports are for youthful offenders, ages 11 through 12.

Admissions by Age, 2012 through 2016

	2012		2013		2014	
Age	Detention	Evaluation	Detention	Evaluation	Detention	Evaluation
11	0	1	3	0	0	0
12	13	1	8	1	12	1
Total for Status	13	2	11	1	12	1
Total for the Year	15		12		13	

	2015		2016		Total	
Age	Detention	Evaluation	Detention	Evaluation	Det.	Eval.
11	0	0	0	0	3	1
12	2	0	0	0	35	3
Total for Status	2	0	0	0	38	4
Total for the Year	2		0		42	

Resident Days, 2012 through 2016

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
243	208	163	7	0	621

In 2016, the significant decrease in number of resident days of youthful offenders is due to participation in JDAI.

Placement Upon Release from the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center

Placement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	% of Total
Parent	8	5	11	2	0	26	64%
Relative	2	2	1	0	0	5	12%
Other Private Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
CD	3	2	0	0	0	5	12%
DMH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
DYS	2	3	0	0	0	5	12%
Total	14	15	12	2	0	41	

Case Plans

Case plans are an integral tool used on the program side of Juvenile Justice Center for those residents placed on evaluations, short term care, or placement status. Case plans are developed by the Detention Deputy Juvenile Officers. The case planning process is a collaborative effort involving the resident, Juvenile Justice Center staff and Juvenile Office staff. The case plan process involves assessing, planning, implementing, coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating the options and services required to meet the resident's needs and addressing risk factors.

A primary tool used by the juvenile division in delinquency and status offense cases is the Risk and Needs Assessment form. A risk assessment is completed on a juvenile by the detaining Deputy Juvenile Officer, upon the time of the juvenile's admission, and helps guide decision-making regarding disposition. A needs assessment is completed when the Juvenile Officer is going to provide some level of supervision and is used to assist with determining the level of programs / services that would best meet the youth's needs.

Another tool utilized during the case plan process is the Ansell-Casey Life Skills Assessment Tool. This web-based tool assesses the behaviors and competencies youth need to achieve their long term goals. Youth self-evaluate on the following life skills:

- Maintaining health relationships
- Work and study habits
- Planning and goal setting
- Using community resources
- Daily living activities
- Budgeting and paying bills
- Computer literacy
- Permanent connection to caring adults

The tool is designed to be used in a collaborative conversation between the resident and their assigned Detention Deputy Juvenile Officer. Once completed, the results are used by the Detention Deputy Juvenile Officer to create a strength-based case plan.

Once assigned a case plan, residents have seven days to complete the goals. For each case plan completed, residents receive "effort" points through the Level System. Upon completion of a case plan, Detention Deputy Juvenile Officer's complete a Status Report that summarizes the resident's accomplishments. The Detention Deputy Juvenile Officer's also complete a special report to the court that summarizes the juvenile's conduct and effort throughout their placement at the Juvenile Justice Center.

During 2016, there were 56 program residents that were provided case plan services. Of those, 11 residents were in placement long enough to participate in the Ansell-Casey process.

JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Art Program

The Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center art program is designed for juveniles in placement on the detention and program side at the Juvenile Justice Center. The art program is designed as an incentive to increase participants' self-esteem and to demonstrate to this population of juveniles, in a tangible way, the reward for making good choices and decisions, thereby increasing the likelihood that they become accountable, successful members of their communities.

The art program was implemented in January 2000. Juveniles have the chance to work in several different areas, including drawing, pen and ink, acrylic painting, and clay projects. There is a pottery wheel and a kiln for the firing and glazing of clay projects. An art instructor provides instruction ten hours a week.

Music Program

In December 2001, through the use of Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funds, the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center purchased three electronic keyboards. The music program was implemented in 2002. The program is designed to increase participants' self-esteem and to demonstrate to this population of juveniles' alternative activities in which they can participate in their communities. A music instructor provides instruction two hours a week.



“Our Family Garden”

“Our Family Garden” is a seasonal activity for juveniles in placement on the program wing of the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center. The juveniles who have earned outside privileges have the opportunity to prepare the garden plot for planting, plant vegetable and flower seeds, weed and provide upkeep of the garden and, finally, harvest the vegetables. In 2016, the garden produced tomatoes, green peppers, onions, squash, cucumbers, radishes, okra, strawberries, and lettuce for use at the Juvenile Justice Center. Juveniles were also able to complete community service work hours by working in the garden. The garden activity is presented to the juveniles as a positive activity in which they can engage upon return to their communities. Juveniles reacted positively to their gardening experience, and were excited about contributing and eating food they had grown themselves.

Educational Programming

Educational programming is a key component of the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center program and one of the primary methods of assisting juveniles in changing their negative behaviors. The topics are modified to best accommodate the age and gender of the participants and the programs are facilitated by Detention Deputy Juvenile Officers. In 2016, the educational programming was provided, by staff, in the areas of drug and alcohol prevention, communications, family/peer relationships, health and nutrition, and other needs based topics. In 2016, over 82 educational programs were presented to the residents at JJC. Additional programming was presented to residents by community agency service providers.

Daniel Boone Library Book Club

Juvenile Justice Center residents participated in a book club through the Daniel Boone Library. As part of the book club, residents were provided pre-selected books to read that were geared toward issues that are challenging to adolescents in today's world. The residents are allowed to keep the books. During book club, residents read excerpts from their book and engage in group discussions surrounding certain discussion points. In 2016, over 14 hours of book club were provided to kids. In addition, the library received a grant that has provided the Juvenile Justice Center with Kindles containing pre-loaded books for use by residents. During each visit, the library also gives each participant a book to take with them when they leave the facility.

Educational Program: Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center School

Since the facility first opened in January 1975, juveniles in placement at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center have been provided quality educational services through the Juvenile Justice Center School Program, in conjunction with the Columbia Public School District.

Columbia Public School District Staff evaluates Juvenile Justice Center's educational needs every year, providing students with educational staff that can include teachers, special education staff, Title I staff or instructional aides. In order to provide school over the summer, the Juvenile Justice Center employs a part-time certified summer school teacher to provide instruction to the juveniles that are required to attend. 207 hours of instruction were provided during the 2016 summer school program.

Day Treatment is an alternative educational program, for wards of the Court, offered at the Juvenile Justice Center and in cooperation with the Columbia Public Schools. The program began during the 2015-2016 school year and was implemented for the entire 2016-2017 school year. It is meant to be a short term educational program which provides, support, supervision, educational and therapeutic programs in a structured environment for the purpose of maintain the youth in the community. The youth complete a combination of PLATO (online) courses and coursework from their home school.

- 15 referrals
- 9 accepted into program (2 youth participated twice) for a total of 11 students
- 6 full credits completed through PLATO

Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI) Programming Report

CBI is an evidence-based program that revolves around the concept that if a person changes their thinking, it helps them to change their behavior. It has become the key philosophy of all programming for juveniles in residence on the program wing at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center. CBI helps residents learn how to deal with their problem behaviors so they are able to make the right choices and stay out of trouble. The intent of the program is to challenge the residents to think differently about their attitudes, beliefs, thinking patterns, and choices, and to realize they have different choices or options in life experiences. The program presented to the Juvenile Justice Center residents is called “Thinking for a Change” and is made up of the following 15 individual lessons, after which the programming starts over again, in a continuous cycle.

1. Cognitive Self Change	9. Check-Ins
2. Active Listening	10. Knowing Your Feelings
3. Asking Questions	11. Understanding Others’ Feelings
4. Giving Feedback	12. Responding to Others’ Feelings
5. Thoughts vs. Feeling	13. Dealing With a Stressful Conversation
6. Thinking Reports	14. Responding to Anger
7. Recognizing Risky Thoughts that Lead to Trouble	15. Dealing With an Accusation
8. New Thinking	

In 2016, over 100 sessions of CBI were presented to the 163 residents at the Juvenile Justice Center.

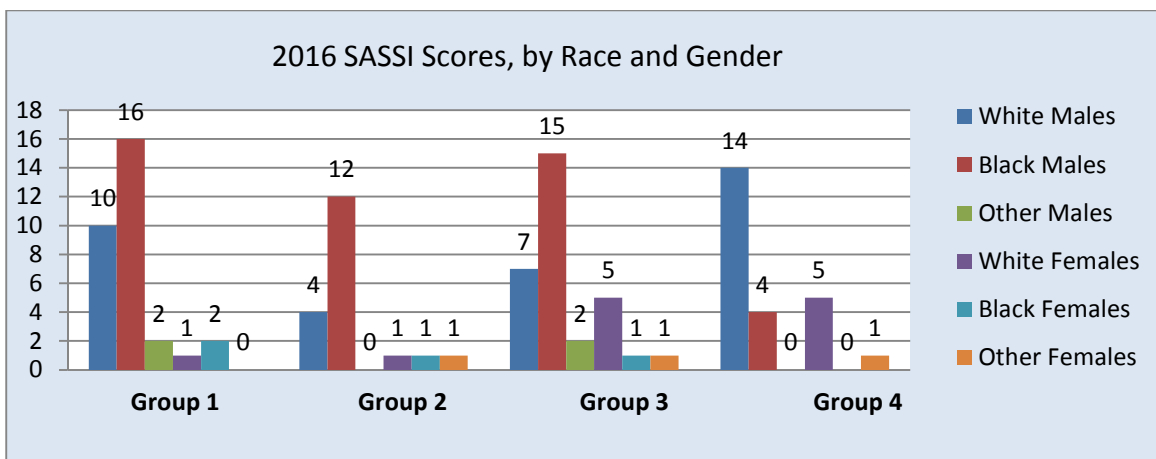
Library

In 1990, a library was created at the Juvenile Justice Center. The creation of the library was primarily related to the increased emphasis on the use of Risk and Needs assessments, supervision contracts and case plans. The library contains resources for each of the needs areas identified in the assessments, plus educational information for staff development, activities for juveniles and their parents which are used in supervision contracts, and referral information regarding outside resources for juveniles, families, and staff. The Juvenile Justice Center has received donations of new books for the library from community organizations and reading programs on several occasions throughout the years. As part of the facility expansion that was completed in late 2004, the space for the library was enlarged. The Juvenile Justice Center was able to accommodate many books purchased by Columbia Public Schools and donated by the public library for juveniles in residence at the center, in the district’s effort to encourage juveniles to read.

Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI)

The Adolescent SASSI-A2 is designed for juveniles 12 years age or older, to identify those who have a high probability of having a substance abuse issue, including both substance abuse disorder and substance abuse dependence. It also identifies juveniles who have a low likelihood for substance abuse. This test is administered within 24 to 48 hours after admission to the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center. The test is not administered to juveniles who have taken the SASSI-A2 within the previous 12 months, unless there has been an identified change in substance use.

In 2016, of the 163 admissions, 105 juveniles completed valid assessments, 51 completed them within the previous 12 months, 5 were less than 24 hours, and 6 were invalid/uncooperative.

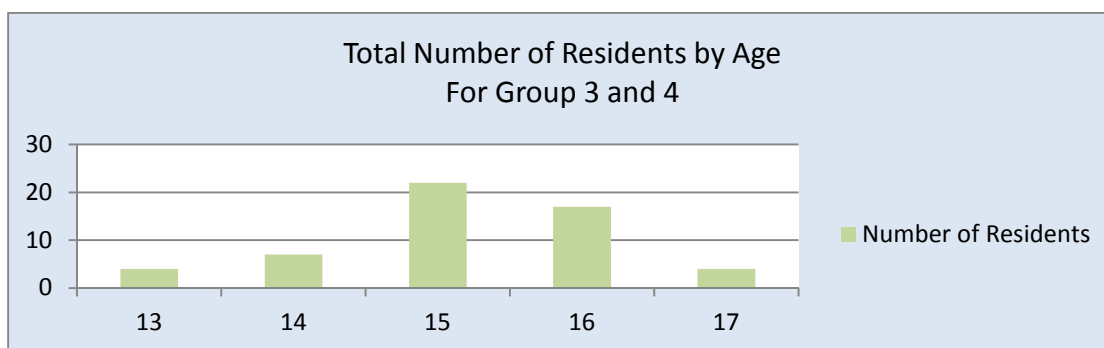


Group 1: Low Probability for substance abuse or dependence

Group 2: Consider for further assessment, particularly for substance abuse disorder

Group 3: Consider for further assessment; high probability for substance abuse disorder

Group 4: Consider for further assessment; high probability for substance abuse dependence



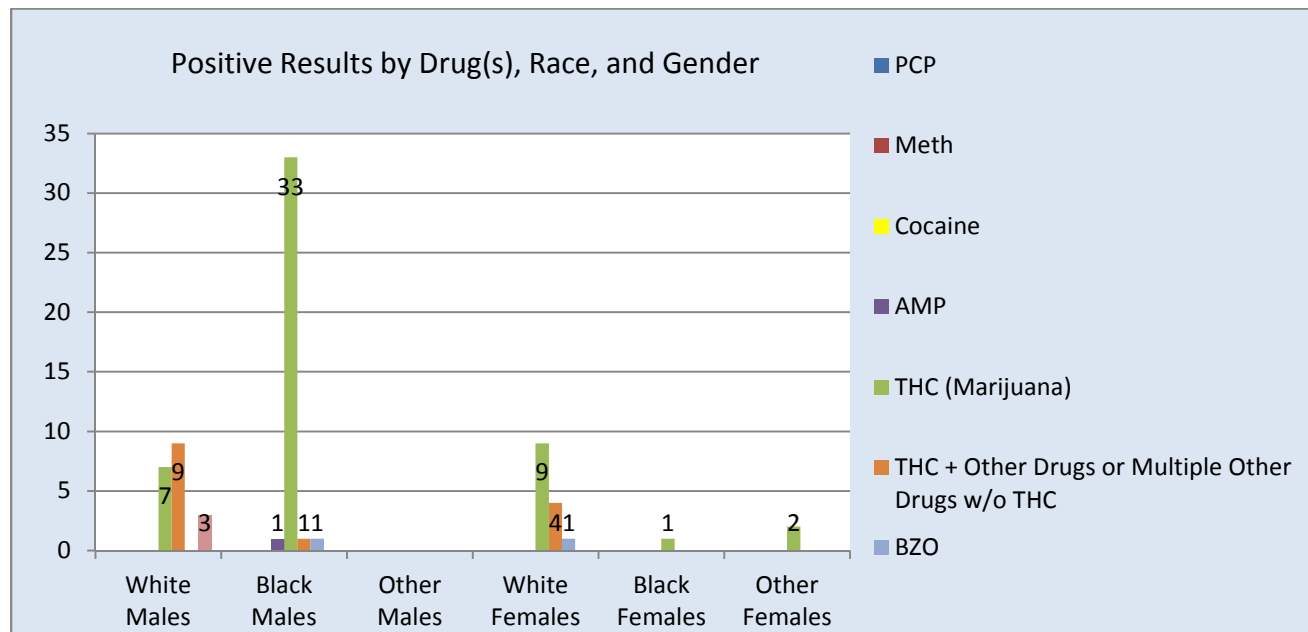
Of the juveniles who were administered the SASSI, 55, or 50%, scored in Group 3 or Group 4 (having a high probability for either substance abuse disorder or dependence). Since the testing instrument takes into account family history of substance abuse, and would also include juveniles who have already received intensive substance abuse treatment services (perhaps multiple times),

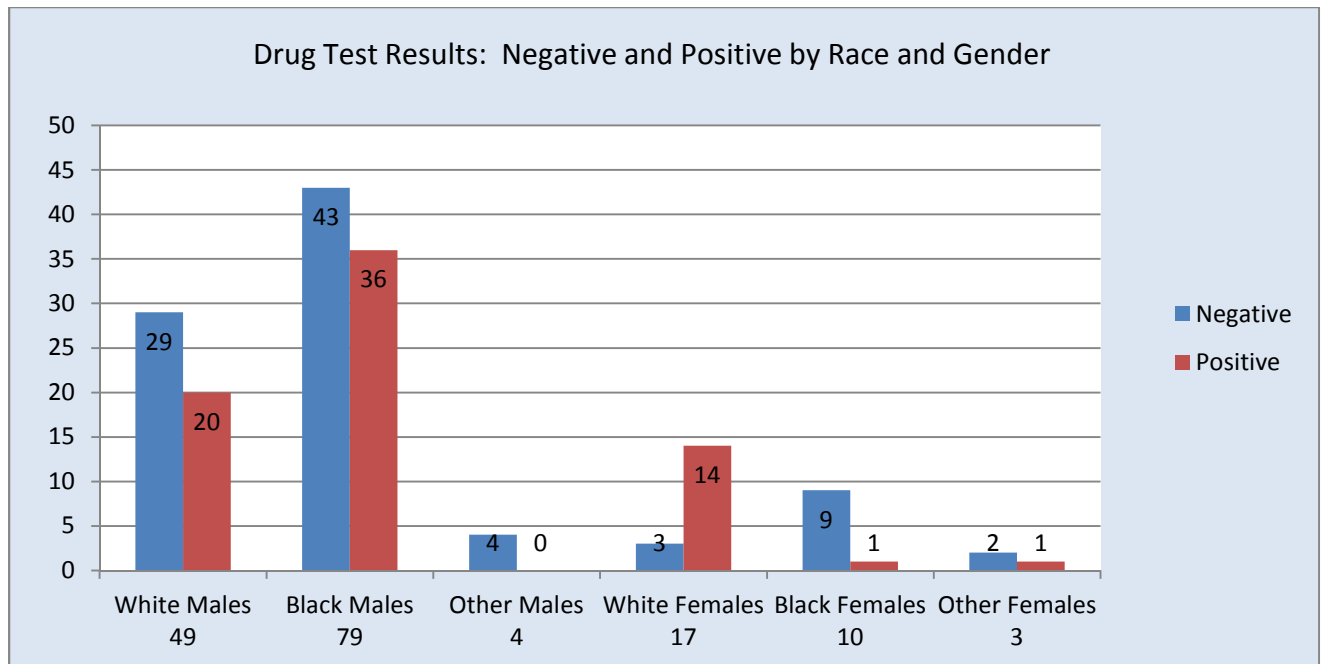
referrals for substance abuse assessments are not based solely on the SASSI score. Some of the other referral criteria include detaining offense, drug test results at the time of admission, self-report, information obtained by parent, and substance abuse treatment history. When it is determined that a juvenile should be referred for a substance abuse assessment, Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center staff contact a local treatment provider. The provider sends one of their staff to conduct the substance abuse assessment at the Juvenile Justice Center. They also complete a written report and make a recommendation based on the determination of need for treatment. It is preferred that a juvenile's parent or custodian be present at the time of the assessment, if at all possible, in order to provide information about the youth and to discuss any questions or concerns. If it is recommended that a juvenile participate in substance abuse treatment, Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center staff ensures that arrangements are made for treatment.

Drug Testing

The policy of the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center is to administer a urinalysis drug screening during the admission process. The 12-panel drug test that is used tests for the presence of Amphetamine, Marijuana, Cocaine, Methadone, Opiates, Methamphetamine, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Oxycodone, Phencyclidine, Propoxyphene, and Tricyclic Antidepressant.

Of the 163 juveniles admitted to the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center during 2016, 162 were administered drug tests. Of the 162 drug tests administered, 72, or 44%, were positive for at least one substance. 14 of the 72 (19% of the total number of positive tests) were positive for marijuana. Of the 14 residents that were positive for more than one substance, 1 was 17 years old, 6 were 16 years old, 5 were 15 years old and 2 was 14 years old; 10 were male and 4 was female.





The chart below indicated the drug test trend used by juveniles admitted to the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AMP	0	0	0	0	1
BZO	2	0	1	0	2
COC	1	1	0	0	0
MAMP	1	2	0	0	2
OXY	1	1	0	0	0
PCP	4	1	1	0	0
THC	97	95	83	72	53
THC + Other Drugs or Multiple Other Drugs W/O THC	14	10	7	9	14
Total	120	110	92	81	72

Substance Abuse Assessment & Programming

A resident at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center may be referred for a substance abuse assessment based on order of the court, drug testing results, SASSI results, and criminogenic risk factors. The assessment assists in determining what level of services would be needed for the juvenile.

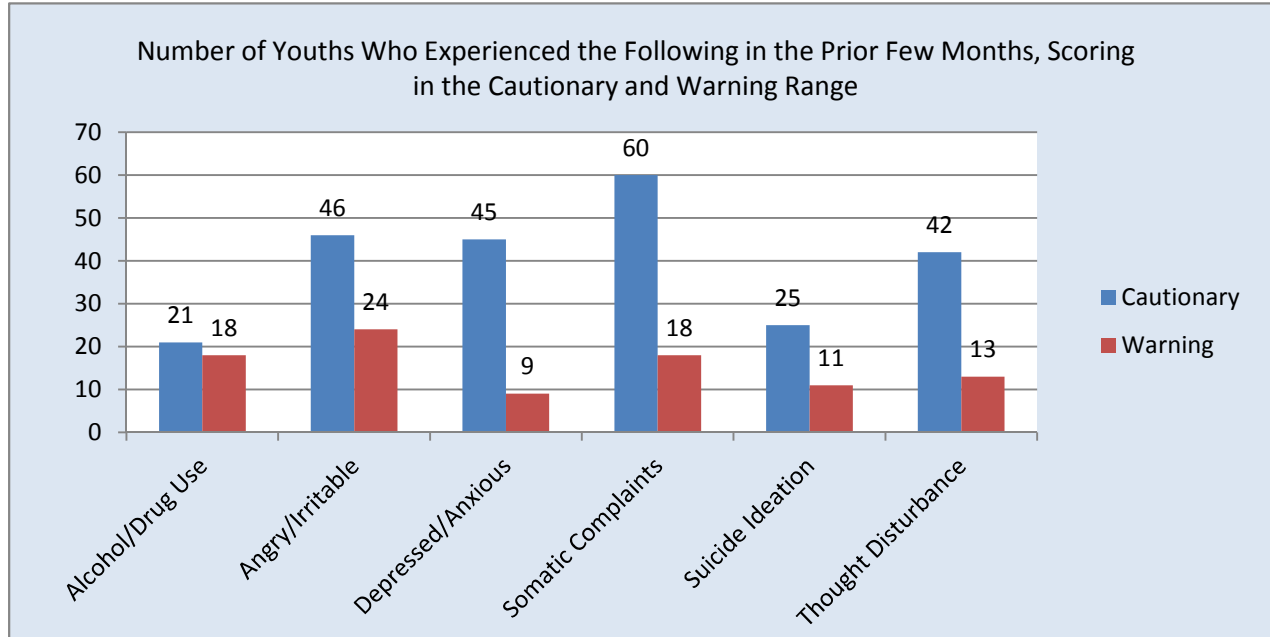
In 2016, 12 residents participated in substance abuse assessments administered by staff of Pathways Behavioral Healthcare or Preferred Family Health Care. The recommendations of those assessments included inpatient substance abuse treatment, outpatient substance abuse treatment, counseling, and/or prevention programming. Of the 12 residents who were referred for substance abuse assessments, 3 were recommended for inpatient treatment and 9 were recommended for outpatient treatment.

In addition to providing assessment services through their Parachute Program, Pathways Behavioral Healthcare provided weekly substance abuse programming. Of the residents that participated in Parachute Program services, approximately 40 residents were enrolled in community level services upon their release from the Juvenile Justice Center. Pathways also provided 158 groups to residents that focus on not only substance related items, but anger management, peer relationships and goal setting.

Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI)

The MAYSI is a brief screening tool that is designed to identify potential mental health needs. It is administered to most juveniles admitted to the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center, within 48 hours of admission. Juveniles must be at least 12 years of age in order to obtain valid results. The MAYSI-2 is a self-report inventory of 52 questions. Youths circle “Yes” or “No,” concerning whether each item has been true for them within the past few months, in the areas of Alcohol/Drug Use, Angry/Irritable, Depressed/Anxious, Somatic Complaints, Suicide Ideation, and Thought Disturbance. In the area of Traumatic Experiences, they circle “Yes” or “No” concerning whether they have ever experienced a serious trauma in their lifetime and, if so, how many traumas. Residents who score in the Cautionary and/or Warning Areas are referred, as needed, for further assessment and services.

In 2016, 155 juveniles were administered the MAYSI, of which 153 tests were valid. As shown in the charts on the following page, of the 153 youth with valid tests, 109 (71%) had experienced 1 to 5 serious, traumatic events in their lifetime. Youths also reported having experienced thought disturbance, suicide ideation, somatic complaints, depression/anxiety, anger/irritability, and alcohol/drug use.



Medical Services

Medical services are provided on a regular basis at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center, and medical personnel are available on an on-call basis for urgent medical concerns.

In 1974, when the Juvenile Justice Center opened, James L. Chapel, M.D., head of the University of Missouri, Department of Psychiatry, began providing medical services to residents in placement at the Center. After Dr. Chapel retired in the late 1980s, residents who had medical concerns were taken to the City Health Department. In 1992, the Boone County and City of Columbia Health Departments, together with local hospitals, the MU School of Medicine and Missouri Department of Social Services established the Boone County Family Health Center. Beginning that same year, medical personnel from the Family Health Center came to the Juvenile Justice Center once a week to provide physical examinations and treatment for acute health concerns, and they were available for emergency situations on an on-call basis. Since 1995, when the Juvenile Justice Center moved into a new, larger facility, visits by medical personnel to the Center have been on a twice-weekly basis.

Health care services provided to juveniles within the first five days of admission include a physical examination, a general dental screening, and an assessment of the need for glasses. Screening and treatment services to juveniles suffering from acute health concerns are available during regularly scheduled visits to the center on Tuesdays and Fridays. Juveniles who have been in residence at the center for seven or more days are given a tuberculin skin test. Pre-natal or post-partum care is available to female residents in need of such services.

Mental Health

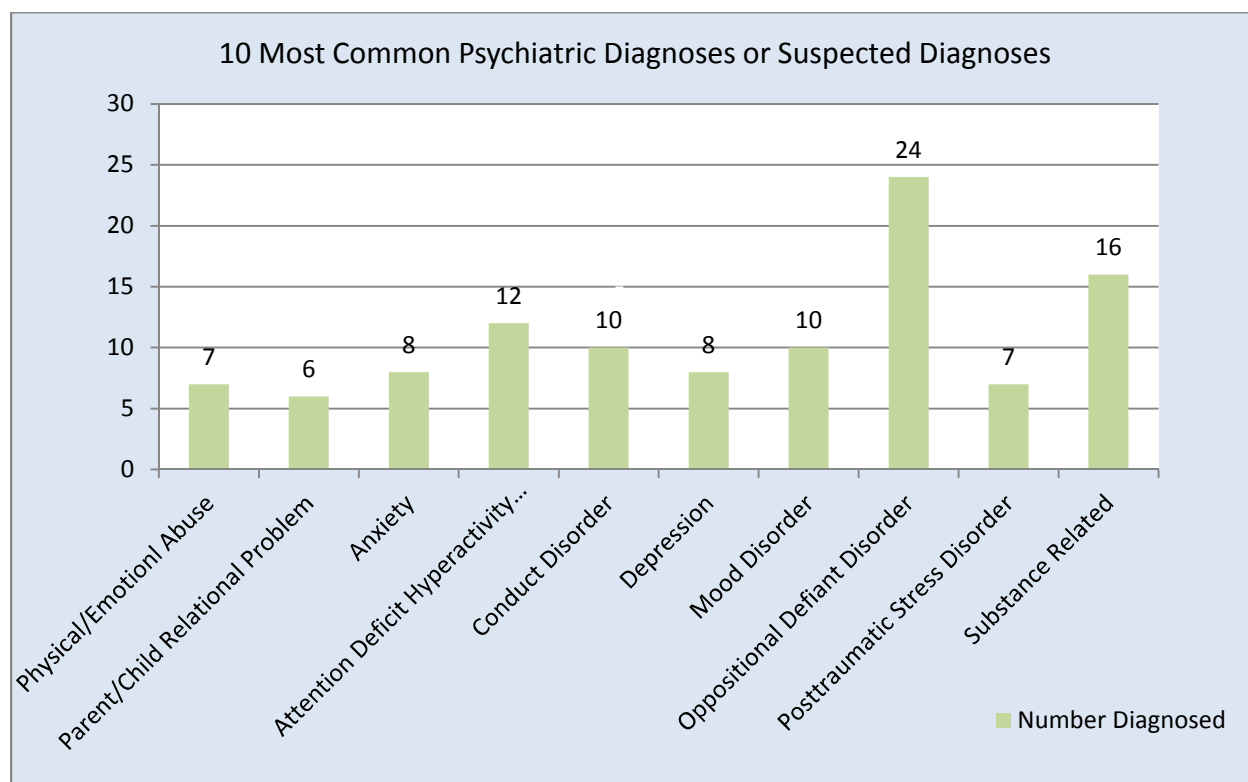
Psychiatric Services

Through a contract with the University of Missouri, Department of Psychiatry, fellows in child and adolescent psychiatry are assigned to provide twice monthly psychiatric services at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center. In addition, fellows from the Parachute Program of Pathways Behavioral Healthcare, provide twice monthly psychiatric services through grant funds provided through the Children's Services Fund. These fellows are physicians completing their residencies. A resident is a person who has received a medical degree and who practices medicine under the supervision of a fully licensed physician.

In 2016, 34 different residents were seen by the psychiatric fellows. There were 70 total contacts with residents, including, 30 for full psychiatric assessment, the vast majority of which were 13th Circuit juveniles, and 40 follow-up visits with the psychiatric fellows.

The psychiatric fellows are also responsible for interventions including prescribing and monitoring medications. Psychiatrists often request teaching staff to evaluate residents through the use of Vanderbilt Scales, to assist in ruling in or ruling out Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. Other interventions by the psychiatric fellows include ordering lab work, making dietary changes, referring for substance abuse assessments, making recommendations for outpatient care/counseling after release, and obtaining collateral information. In 2016, 14 Vanderbilt Scales were completed on residents, and 6 residents were transported for lab work.

The following chart denotes the 10 most common psychiatric diagnoses or suspected diagnoses among our population in 2016.



Counseling Services

Both Burrell Behavioral Healthcare and the Parachute Program provides weekly individual counseling sessions for identified residents. Residents may undergo Daily Living Assessments and /or referrals for community-level services, including initiation of Community Psychiatric Rehabilitation Center (CPRC) services and medication management. During 2016, Burrell Behavioral Healthcare visited the Juvenile Justice Center on 71 occasions, and provided services to 37 different youths. During 2016, Parachute Program provided services to 40 different youth.

Regional Detention and Evaluation Services

When plans for the present Juvenile Justice Center facility were still in the preliminary stages, a primary consideration in deciding what the size of the new building would be was out-of-circuit placements and placements by the Division of Youth Services. By 2000, 13th Circuit's need for male detention rooms increased to the point that it was necessary to decline most requests for services from other circuits and the Division of Youth Services. Planning began on expansion of the facility. On October 4, 2004, the facility expansion was completed and ready for occupancy. The expanded facility included 12 additional male detention rooms, an enlarged admissions area, extra storage on the detention wing, an enlarged school classroom/dayroom in the detention area, an enlarged school classroom area on the program wing, an enlarged library and an enlarged kitchen with a walk-in freezer and refrigerator. The facility expansion has allowed for increased bed availability for contracting circuits and the Division of Youth Services. Currently, 7 other regional circuits (10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 20th and 41st) and the Division of Youth Services contract with the Juvenile Justice Center for detention and evaluation services, based upon availability of resident rooms at the Center. In 2016, detention services were also provided to the 22nd and 40th circuits.

Evaluation

Contract Evaluation: This type of evaluation would typically be ordered for a youth who has previously received services from the Juvenile Officer and/or who has previously been or is currently under the supervision of the Juvenile Officer. A significant amount of information should already be known about the juvenile. The purpose of the evaluation is to more quickly identify the problematic areas in the juvenile's life, and to address those issues in a timely manner.

The juvenile receives contract work from their supervision Deputy Juvenile Officer. The juvenile works to complete the specified tasks and goals that are based on identified risk and need areas. The Detention Deputy Juvenile Officer also assigns tasks for the juvenile to complete. The Detention Deputy Juvenile Officer completes a report on the juvenile's conduct and effort, completion of assigned task, as well as any participation in programming at JJC. The Deputy Juvenile Officer finalizes the contract evaluation report.

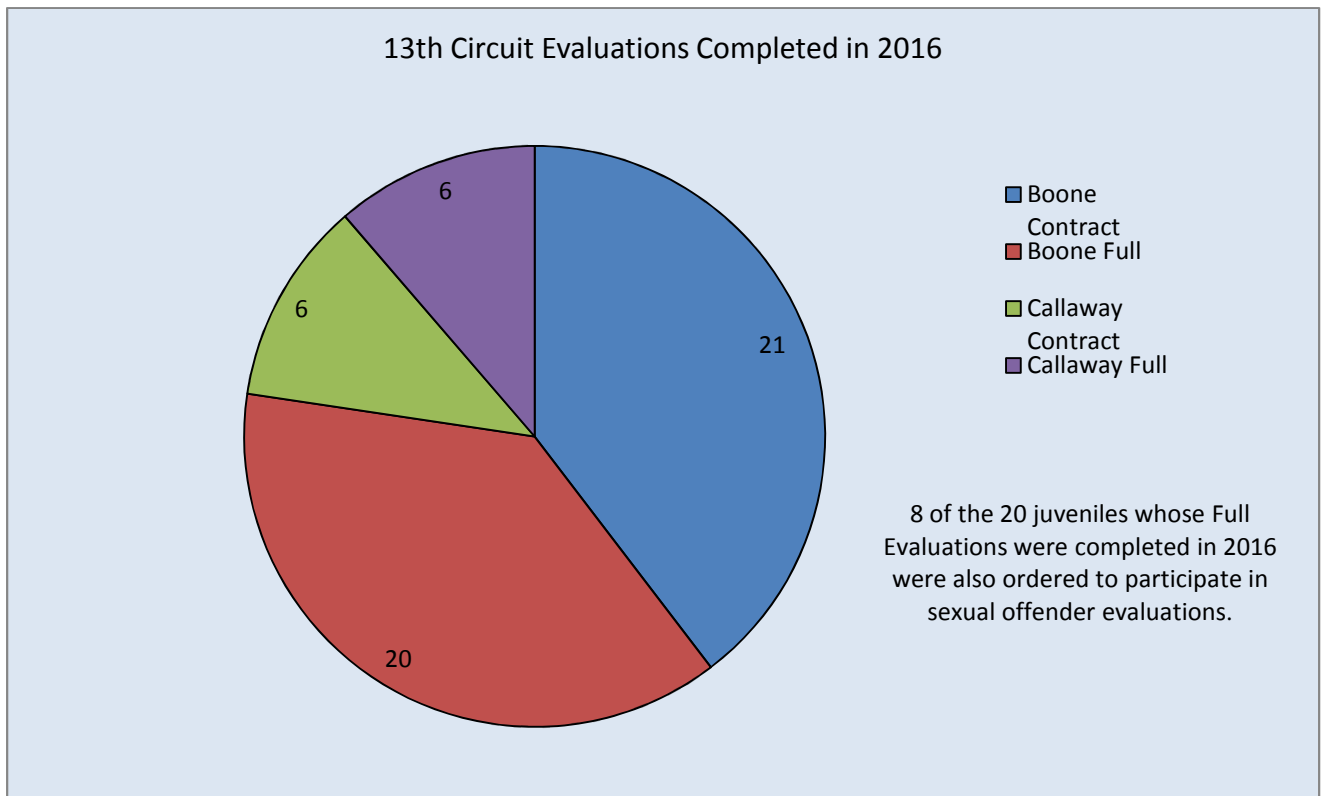
Full Evaluation: This type of evaluation would typically be ordered for a youth who is relatively unknown to the Juvenile Officer, and would include youths who have committed more serious law violations.

In addition to Full Evaluations, youths adjudicated for sex offenses are ordered to undergo sexual offender evaluations. Sexual offender evaluations are completed by a licensed psychologist specializing in forensic science, with a specialty in sexual offending behaviors. Pursuant to section 191.663, RSMo, these juveniles are required to submit to HIV testing, and pursuant to section 211.425, RSMo, they are required to register as juvenile sex offenders.

Detention Deputy Juvenile Officers complete a Pre-Disposition Assessment report based off the Risk/Needs of the juvenile. The evaluation process included parent interviews, home visits, home studies, and collection of records from service providers.

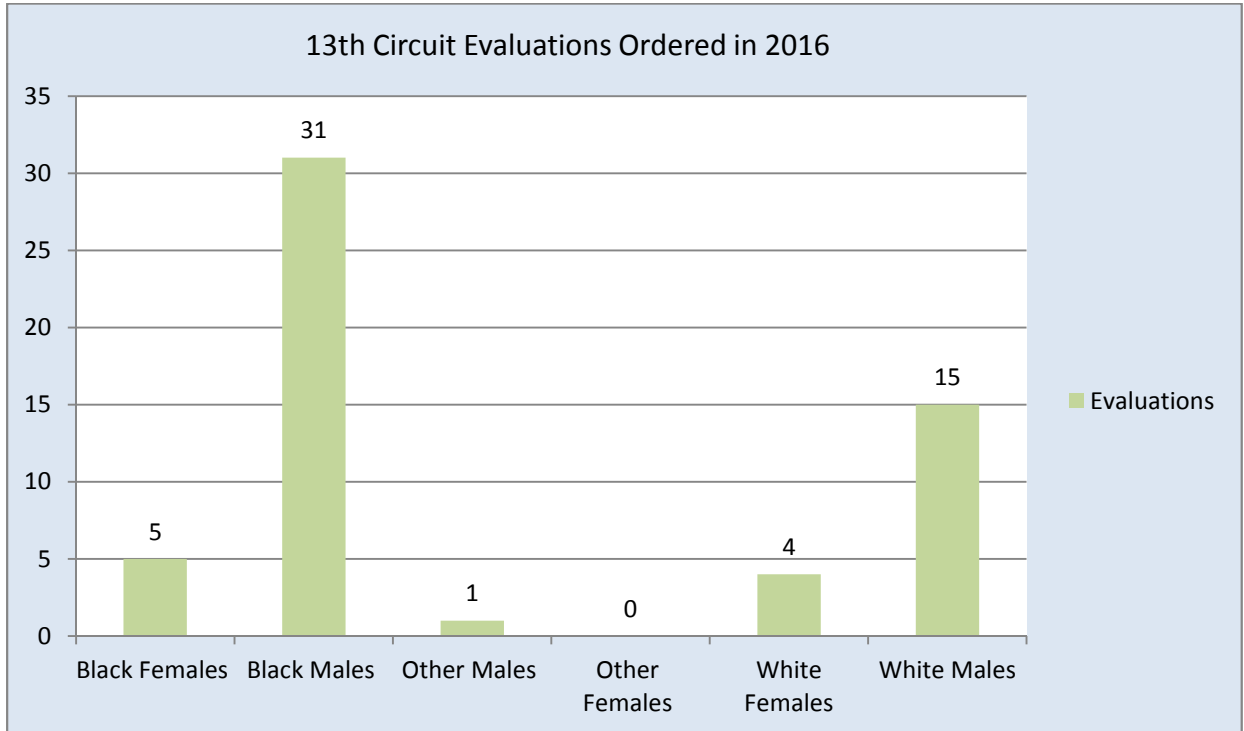
If ordered, evaluations pursuant to section 211.202, RSMo, are completed at the Juvenile Justice

Center by the Department of Mental Health. These evaluations are ordered if a child under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court appears to be mentally disabled, other than intellectually disabled or developmentally disabled. These evaluations shall be performed within twenty days of the order. There were not any 211.202, RSMo evaluations ordered in 2016.

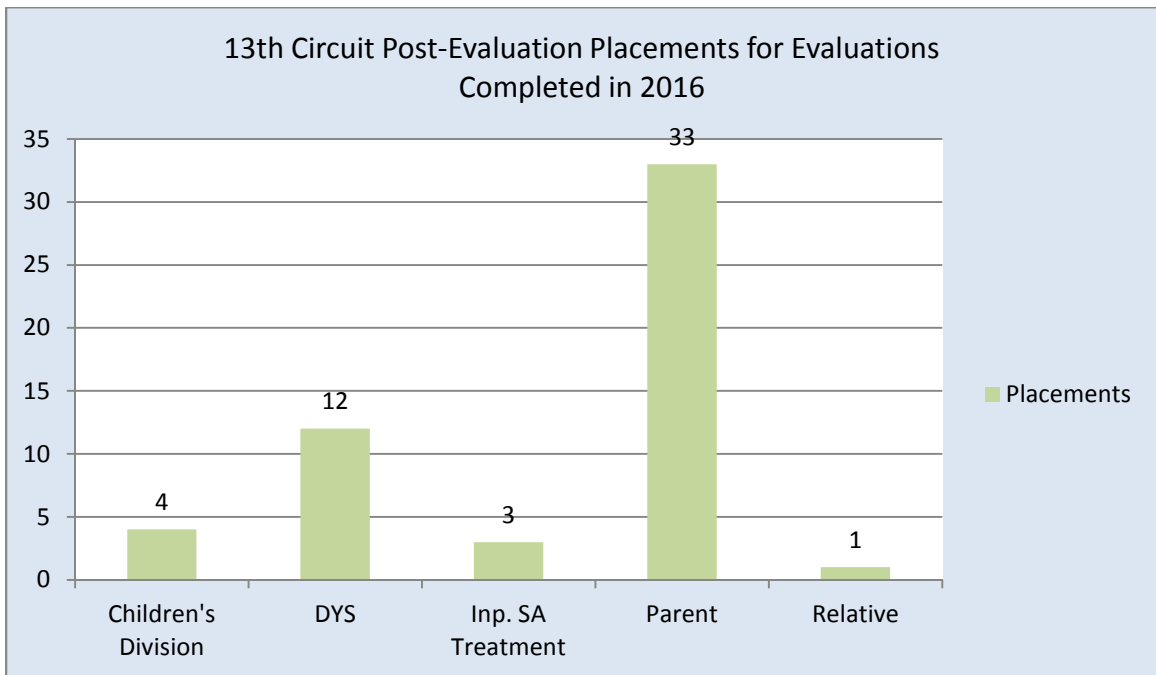


For 2016, 27 contract evaluations and 26 full evaluations were completed.

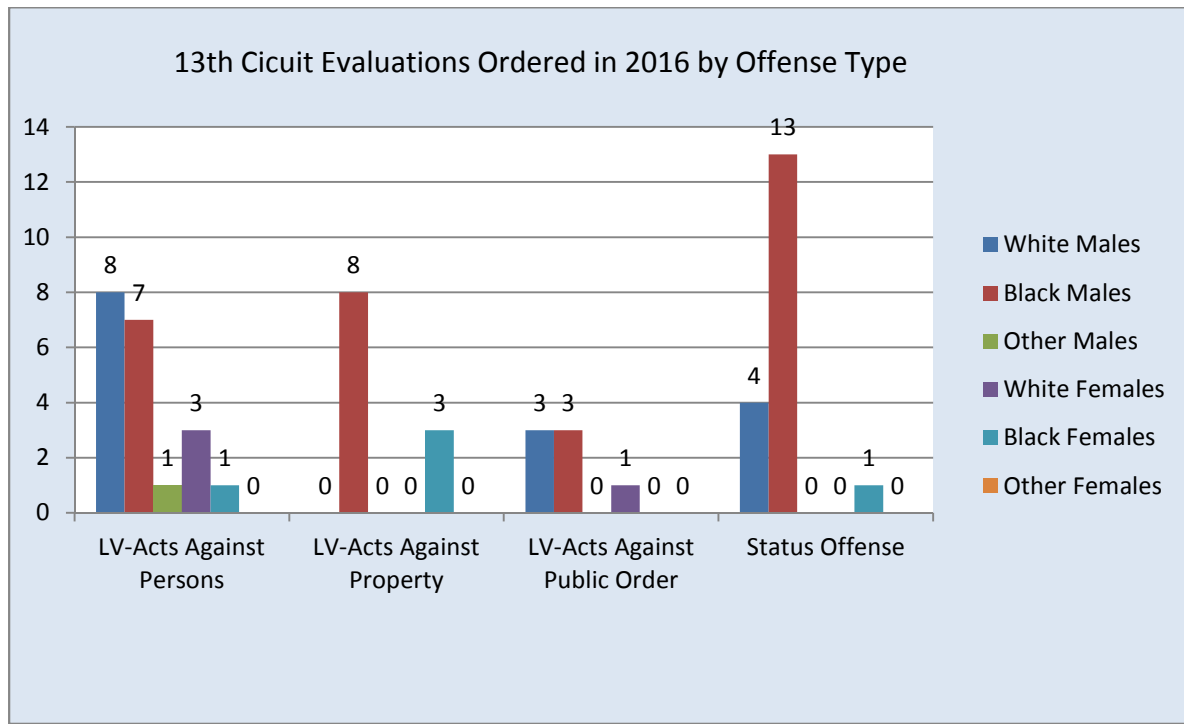
13th Circuit Evaluations Ordered in 2016 by Race and Gender



13th Circuit Post-Evaluation Supervision Program Placements, for Evaluations Completed in 2016



There were 56 evaluations ordered to be completed on 13th Circuit youth, during 2016. Of the 56, 38 (68%) were for law violation(s) and 18 (32%) were for status offense(s).



The offense types, numbers and percentages, as follows:

Offense Type	Number of Residents	Percentage of Evaluations Ordered
Law Violation: Acts Against Persons	20	36%
Law Violation: Acts Against Property	11	20%
Law Violation: Acts Against Public Order	7	12%
Status Offense	18	32%
TOTAL	56	100%

Certification

In 2016, the Juvenile Office was ordered to complete waiver of jurisdiction investigations on one black male youth. Staff at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center complete these investigations. Of the one hearing that was held in 2016, the outcome was as follows:

- One black male youth was committed to Division of Youth Services

Security Services

In March 1999, the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center instituted new security procedures. The Boone County Commission approved a budget request for funding of the services of security support staff to provide security services during visitation hours at the Juvenile Justice Center.

The overwhelming majority of parents or custodians of juveniles in residence at the center have been cooperative and have posed no security issues; however, due to threats made by some parents, it was believed that additional security precautions were warranted.

The security support staff, through the use of a hand-held metal detector, scans each visitor for weapons before the visitor is granted entrance to the facility. In the event of any real or perceived threat, the security support staff is available for immediate assistance. Their presence during visiting times has greatly enhanced the safety and security of residents, visitors, and staff at the Center.

Community Service Work

The Community Service Work Program is one of the mechanisms the juvenile court employs to promote the philosophy of accountability. This program requires a juvenile offender to work a specified number of hours, with no compensation, as a way of repaying the community for his or her offenses.

Residents in placement at the Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center have the opportunity to complete previously ordered community service work hours, if they are in residence on the program wing of the Juvenile Justice Center. They must have the approval of supervisory staff and their participation is behavior-dependent. Under the supervision of assigned staff, they are involved in such tasks as cleaning, painting, and gardening.

In 2016, residents completed approximately 180 hours of community service work while in placement at the Juvenile Justice Center. Residents also completed community service work for restitution as a means to provide restitution to victims who would otherwise not receive payment.

- 2012 467 hours of community service work completed
- 2013 110 hours of community service work completed
- 2014 428 hours of community service work completed
- 2015 146 hours of community service work completed
- 2016 180 hours of community service work completed

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

The Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center complies with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Standards. The Juvenile Justice Center is committed to a zero tolerance standard for incidents of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 was signed into federal law, and therefore initiated the development of a set of standards to prevent, detect, and eliminate incidents of sexual abuse and harassment. PREA applies to facilities operated by, or on behalf of, state and local governments and the Department of Justice.

PREA supports the elimination, reduction, and prevention of sexual abuse and sexual harassment within corrections systems, including juvenile detention facilities.

PREA:

- Establishes a zero-tolerance standard for the incidents of sexual abuse in confinement settings in the United States, including juvenile detention facilities;
- Makes the prevention of sexual abuse a top priority in each correctional system;
- Develops and implements national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of prison/detention rape;
- Increases the accountability of corrections/detention officials who fail to detect, prevent, reduce, and punish prison/detention rape;
- Requires the collection of statistical data regarding the prevalence of sexual abuse in facilities; and
- In the past provided periodic funding of grants for state correctional systems to address factors that contribute to the incidents of sexual abuse.

PREA: What Is It?

In September of 2003 the Prison Rape Elimination Act was signed into law and became the first federal law to address sexual abuse and harassment of incarcerated individuals. The law mandates that states adopt “Zero Tolerance” for all forms of offender sexual abuse and harassment and that each state make prevention of offender sexual abuse and harassment a top priority.

Zero Tolerance Policy

Every juvenile detained has the right to be free from sexual abuse and harassment. In accordance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act, the Juvenile Justice Center has a zero-tolerance policy for all forms of resident sexual abuse and harassment. Juvenile Justice Center staff shall refer all allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment to the appropriate investigative agencies based upon the victim’s age. The external investigating agencies are aware of the PREA requirements and will actively seek prosecution when a perpetrator is identified.

Sexual abuse is defined as any type of unwanted sexual contact. When sexual contact is accomplished through fear, threat or implied threat, it is considered sexual abuse. Staff-on-resident sexual misconduct will not be tolerated. It is against state law for a staff member, contractor or volunteer to engage in any type of sexual behavior with a resident.

The Juvenile Justice Center has taken various steps to stop sexual abuse and harassment including increasing the number of security cameras, providing residents with multiple ways to report sexual abuse, training staff to recognize the signs and symptoms of sexual abuse, and educating residents on how to avoid and report sexual abuse.

Reporting Sexual Abuse or Harassment

The Justice Center takes the safety of residents very seriously and ensures that everyone that is detained or works within our facility understands the signs and symptoms of sexual abuse and how to report allegations of abuse.

Residents

Residents are encouraged to report sexual abuse immediately. Residents are provided a number of ways to report abuse which includes reporting to a trusted staff member or a community service provider. In addition, residents may report abuse through the resident grievance process.

Staff

Staff having knowledge of resident-on-resident or staff-on-resident sexual abuse must report immediately to the shift supervisor while keeping the victim safe.

Friends and Family

Friends and family of residents detained at Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center may report offender sexual abuse and harassment by calling 573-886-4450 and speaking with a supervisor, or submitting a written grievance report.

When reporting resident sexual abuse or harassment, you will be asked to provide information that will assist in the investigation such as the resident's name, where the alleged incident occurred, and time and date of the incident, as well as a brief summary of the allegation.

In 2016, there was one report of youth-on-youth allegations. The allegations were unsubstantiated through an investigation. During 2016, there were no reports of staff-on-youth harassment allegations.